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1 Distributed operating systems 82%



Andrew S. Tanenbaum , Robbert Van Renesse

ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR) December 1985

Volume 17 Issue 4

Distributed operating systems have many aspects in common with centralized ones, but they also differ in certain ways. This paper is intended as an introduction to distributed operating systems, and especially to current university research about them. After a discussion of what constitutes a distributed operating system and how it is distinguished from a computer network, various key design issues are discussed. Then several examples of current research projects are examined in some detail ...

2 Interposed request routing for scalable network storage 82%



ACM Transactions on Computer Systems (TOCS) February 2002

Volume 20 Issue 1

This paper explores interposed request routing in Slice, a new storage system architecture for high-speed networks incorporating network-attached block storage. Slice interposes a request switching filter---called a *μproxy*---along each client's network path to the storage service (e.g., in a network adapter or switch). The *μproxy* intercepts request traffic and distributes it across a server ensemble. We propose request routing schemes for I/O and file service traffic, and explore th ...

3 RDMAR: a bandwidth-efficient routing protocol for mobile ad hoc networks 82%



George Aggelou , Rahim Tafazolli

Proceedings of the 2nd ACM international workshop on Wireless mobile multimedia August 1999

4 Multicast and multiprotocol support for ATM based Internets 82%

G. J. Armitage

ACM SIGCOMM Computer Communication Review April 1995

Volume 25 Issue 2

Both the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) and ATM Forum are addressing the issue of building higher layer networks using ATM. The IETF's focus is on IP, while the ATM Forum has expanded its vision to include all common Network layer protocols. The task faced by both organizations is to develop solutions that will cause minimal interoperability problems, both for users and network architects. This paper focuses on the solutions coming out of the IETF's IP over ATM working gro ...

5 On randomization in sequential and distributed algorithms 82%

Rajiv Gupta , Scott A. Smolka , Shaji Bhaskar

ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR) March 1994

Volume 26 Issue 1

Probabilistic, or randomized, algorithms are fast becoming as commonplace as conventional deterministic algorithms. This survey presents five techniques that have been widely used in the design of randomized algorithms. These techniques are illustrated using 12 randomized algorithms—both sequential and distributed— that span a wide range of applications, including: primality testing (a classical problem in number theory), interactive probabilistic proof s ...

6 The state of the art in locally distributed Web-server systems 82%

Valeria Cardellini , Emiliano Casalicchio , Michele Colajanni , Philip S. Yu

ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR) June 2002

Volume 34 Issue 2

The overall increase in traffic on the World Wide Web is augmenting user-perceived response times from popular Web sites, especially in conjunction with special events. System platforms that do not replicate information content cannot provide the needed scalability to handle large traffic volumes and to match rapid and dramatic changes in the number of clients. The need to improve the performance of Web-based services has produced a variety of novel content delivery architectures. This article w ...

7 Priority-based distribution trees for application-level multicast 80%

Jürgen Vogel , Jörg Widmer , Dirk Farin , Martin Mauve , Wolfgang Effelsberg

Proceedings of the 2nd workshop on Network and system support for games May 2003

In this paper, we propose a novel multicast routing algorithm that is based on application-level priorities and network characteristics: The application may specify an individual priority for each packet-receiver pair. The multicast distribution tree is then constructed such that the higher the priority, the more direct the path from the sender to the packet's destination and the lower the resulting end-to-end delay. This algorithm can be used to realize application-level multicast for delay-sen ...

8 Distributed file systems: concepts and examples 80%

Eliezer Levy , Abraham Silberschatz

ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR) December 1990

Volume 22 Issue 4

The purpose of a distributed file system (DFS) is to allow users of physically distributed computers to share data and storage resources by using a common file system. A typical configuration for a DFS is a collection of workstations and mainframes connected by a local area network (LAN). A DFS is implemented as part

of the operating system of each of the connected computers. This paper establishes a viewpoint that emphasizes the dispersed structure and decentralization of both data and con ...

- 9** Migration: The design and implementation of Zap: a system for migrating computing environments 80%



Steven Osman , Dinesh Subhraveti , Gong Su , Jason Nieh
ACM SIGOPS Operating Systems Review December 2002
 Volume 36 Issue SI

We have created Zap, a novel system for transparent migration of legacy and networked applications. Zap provides a thin virtualization layer on top of the operating system that introduces pods, which are groups of processes that are provided a consistent, virtualized view of the system. This decouples processes in pods from dependencies to the host operating system and other processes on the system. By integrating Zap virtualization with a checkpoint-restart mechanism, Zap can migrate a pod of p ...

- 10** Peer-to-peer infrastructure: Pastiche: making backup cheap and easy 80%



Landon P. Cox , Christopher D. Murray , Brian D. Noble
ACM SIGOPS Operating Systems Review December 2002
 Volume 36 Issue SI

Backup is cumbersome and expensive. Individual users almost never back up their data, and backup is a significant cost in large organizations. This paper presents *Pastiche*, a simple and inexpensive backup system. Pastiche exploits excess disk capacity to perform peer-to-peer backup with no administrative costs. Each node minimizes storage overhead by selecting peers that share a significant amount of data. It is easy for common installations to find suitable peers, and peers with high ove ...

- 11** Peer-to-peer infrastructure: Scalability and accuracy in a large-scale network emulator 80%



Amin Vahdat , Ken Yocum , Kevin Walsh , Priya Mahadevan , Dejan Kostić , Jeff Chase , David Becker
ACM SIGOPS Operating Systems Review December 2002
 Volume 36 Issue SI

This paper presents ModelNet, a scalable Internet emulation environment that enables researchers to deploy unmodified software prototypes in a configurable Internet-like environment and subject them to faults and varying network conditions. Edge nodes running user-specified OS and application software are configured to route their packets through a set of ModelNet core nodes, which cooperate to subject the traffic to the bandwidth, congestion constraints, latency, and loss profile of a target ne ...

- 12** Session 5: P2P and streaming: Analyzing peer-to-peer traffic across large networks 80%



Subhabrata Sen , Jia Wang
Proceedings of the second ACM SIGCOMM Workshop on Internet measurment workshop November 2002

The use of peer-to-peer (P2P) applications is growing dramatically, particularly for sharing large video/audio files and software. In this paper, we analyze P2P traffic by measuring flow-level information collected at multiple border routers across a large ISP network, and report our investigation of three popular P2P systems -- FastTrack, Gnutella, and DirectConnect. We characterize the P2P traffic observed at a single ISP

and its impact on the underlying network. We observe very skewed distrib ...

- 13** Web and e-business application: Content management on server farm with layer-7 routing 80%



Mon-Yen Luo , Chu-Sing Yang , Chun-Wei Tseng

Proceedings of the 2002 ACM symposium on Applied computing March 2002

Service replication on a server farm is becoming increasingly widespread as the explosive growth of the Web is straining the architecture of many Internet sites. Layer-7 routing, routing packets based on requested content, has been recognized as a powerful approach to distribute workload among these server farms. However, little attention has been given to how to configure content-related knowledge into the layer-7 routing mechanisms. In addition, the used data structures for storing content-rel ...

- 14** Building a robust software-based router using network processors 80%



Tammo Spalink , Scott Karlin , Larry Peterson , Yitzchak Gottlieb

ACM SIGOPS Operating Systems Review , Proceedings of the eighteenth ACM symposium on Operating systems principles October 2001

Volume 35 Issue 5

Recent efforts to add new services to the Internet have increased interest in software-based routers that are easy to extend and evolve. This paper describes our experiences using emerging network processors---in particular, the Intel IXP1200---to implement a router. We show it is possible to combine an IXP1200 development board and a PC to build an inexpensive router that forwards minimum-sized packets at a rate of 3.47Mpps. This is nearly an order of magnitude faster than existing pure PC-base ...

- 15** Bayeux: an architecture for scalable and fault-tolerant wide-area data dissemination 80%



Shelley Q. Zhuang , Ben Y. Zhao , Anthony D. Joseph , Randy H. Katz , John D. Kubiatowicz

Proceedings of the 11th international workshop on Network and operating systems support for digital audio and video January 2001

The demand for streaming multimedia applications is growing at an incredible rate. In this paper, we propose Bayeux, an efficient application-level multicast system that scales to arbitrarily large receiver groups while tolerating failures in routers and network links. Bayeux also includes specific mechanisms for load-balancing across replicate root nodes and more efficient bandwidth consumption. Our simulation results indicate that Bayeux maintains these properties while keeping transmi ...

- 16** Session summaries from the 17th symposium on operating systems principle (SOSP'99) 80%



Jay Lepreau , Eric Eide

ACM SIGOPS Operating Systems Review April 2000

Volume 34 Issue 2

- 17** GPSR: greedy perimeter stateless routing for wireless networks 80%




Brad Karp , H. T. Kung

Proceedings of the 6th annual international conference on Mobile computing and networking August 2000

We present Greedy Perimeter Stateless Routing (GPSR), a novel routing protocol for wireless datagram networks that uses the positions of routers and a packet's

destination to make packet forwarding decisions. GPSR makes greedy forwarding decisions using only information about a router's immediate neighbors in the network topology. When a packet reaches a region where greedy forwarding is impossible, the algorithm recovers by routing around the perim ...

18 A survey of routing techniques for mobile communications networks 80%

 S. Ramanathan , Martha Steenstrup
Mobile Networks and Applications October 1996
 Volume 1 Issue 2

Mobile wireless networks pose interesting challenges for routing system design. To produce feasible routes in a mobile wireless network, a routing system must be able to accommodate roving users, changing network topology, and fluctuating link quality. We discuss the impact of node mobility and wireless communication on routing system design, and we survey the set of techniques employed in or proposed for routing in mobile wireless networks.

19 DOS protection: Hop-count filtering: an effective defense against 80%

 spoofed DDoS traffic
 Cheng Jin , Haining Wang , Kang G. Shin
Proceedings of the 10th ACM conference on Computer and communication security October 2003

IP spoofing has been exploited by Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attacks to (1) conceal flooding sources and localities in flooding traffic, and (2) coax legitimate hosts into becoming reflectors, redirecting and amplifying flooding traffic. Thus, the ability to filter spoofed IP packets near victims is essential to their own protection as well as to their avoidance of becoming involuntary DoS reflectors. Although an attacker can forge any field in the IP header, he or she cannot falsify t ...

20 Measurement: Towards an accurate AS-level traceroute tool 80%

 Zhuoqing Morley Mao , Jennifer Rexford , Jia Wang , Randy H. Katz
Proceedings of the 2003 conference on Applications, technologies, architectures, and protocols for computer communications August 2003

Traceroute is widely used to detect routing problems, characterize end-to-end paths, and discover the Internet topology. Providing an accurate list of the Autonomous Systems (ASes) along the forwarding path would make traceroute even more valuable to researchers and network operators. However, conventional approaches to mapping traceroute hops to AS numbers are not accurate enough. Address registries are often incomplete and out-of-date. BGP routing tables provide a better IP-to-AS mapping, thou ...

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Merit Network, Inc.

Michigan's Leading Internet Provider

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Updated Monday, 09-Sep-2002 11:44:34 EDT

Merit Network, Inc. is a nonprofit corporation that promotes computer networking in Michigan and beyond.

This site provides information for:

- [Merit Members and Affiliates](#)
- Dial-In Users (see [MichNet User Help](#))
- Educators and Librarians (see [Education Technology](#) and [Michigan E-Rate Support](#))
- Organizations interested in Merit's [Products & Services](#)

Announcements

MJTS Agenda Available Online

September 9, 2002 — The agenda for the September 17 MJTS meeting is now available online. Topics include Virtual Private Networks, Class of Service, and IPv6.

Second Notice: Change in MichNet Grand Rapids Dial-in Number

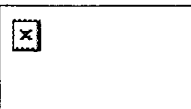
September 3, 2002 — The Grand Rapids dial-in number is changing, and users should start using the new number immediately (616-980-4200).

MichNet Seminar: Agenda Now Available

September 3, 2002 — The agenda for the October 1 MichNet Seminar, *No Child Left Behind*, is now available online. Register now for this free seminar! Attendance is limited to 6 individuals per Member or Affiliate organization and one attendee per consortia.

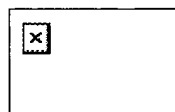
New Wireless Information

August 30, 2002 — Merit's website now has an extensive section on wireless technology for the K-12 classroom. In addition, two new listserves are available

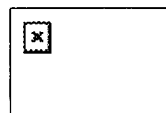


- ☐ [MJTS, September 17](#)
- ☐ [MichNet Seminar, October 1](#)
- ☐ [Joint NANOG / ARIN meetings, October 27 - November 1](#)

See [Merit calendar](#).



- ☐ [Current Michigan Internet2 Participants: 32](#)
- ☐ [Recent Internet2 upgrades: Baker College, Kettering University, Kellogg Community College, Albion College, Calvin College](#)
- ☐ [St. Clair ISD Exposes Students to a Scanning Electron Microscope \(RealMedia Archive\)](#)



- ☐ [COATT](#)
- ☐ [LinkMichigan](#)

to discuss wireless technology and implications for the classroom.

As Another School Year Starts: Network Security and Abuse

August 27, 2002 — As another school year starts we can expect a new rash of network abuse incidents. Most of them will be minor, but still others will be very serious. Here are some helpful hints for preparing your organization.

Cassopolis and Edwardsburg Dial-in Lines Move to SW-Michigan

August 21, 2002 — The Cassopolis and Edwardsburg dial-in lines will become part of the SW-Michigan huntgroup, gaining ISDN capabilities and better service.

Lansing-area Users Should Return to Dialing 517-999-2678

August 5, 2002 — Dial-in users in the Lansing area should return to using the new MichNet number in Lansing, 517-999-2678. That number should be considered the sole access number for MichNet users in the Lansing area. Over the next two weeks, capacity for MichNet users at the old Lansing number will be reduced, and gaining access will be difficult.

MichNet's Stability: A Message from the Director

August 2, 2002 — With the current turbulence in the commercial telecommunications industry, MichNet Director Scott Gerstenberger describes Merit's approach to ensure continuous service for its Members and Affiliates.

- ☐ [Michigan Teacher Network](#)
- ☐ [Michigan Townships Online](#)
- ☐ [MichK12.org](#)
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